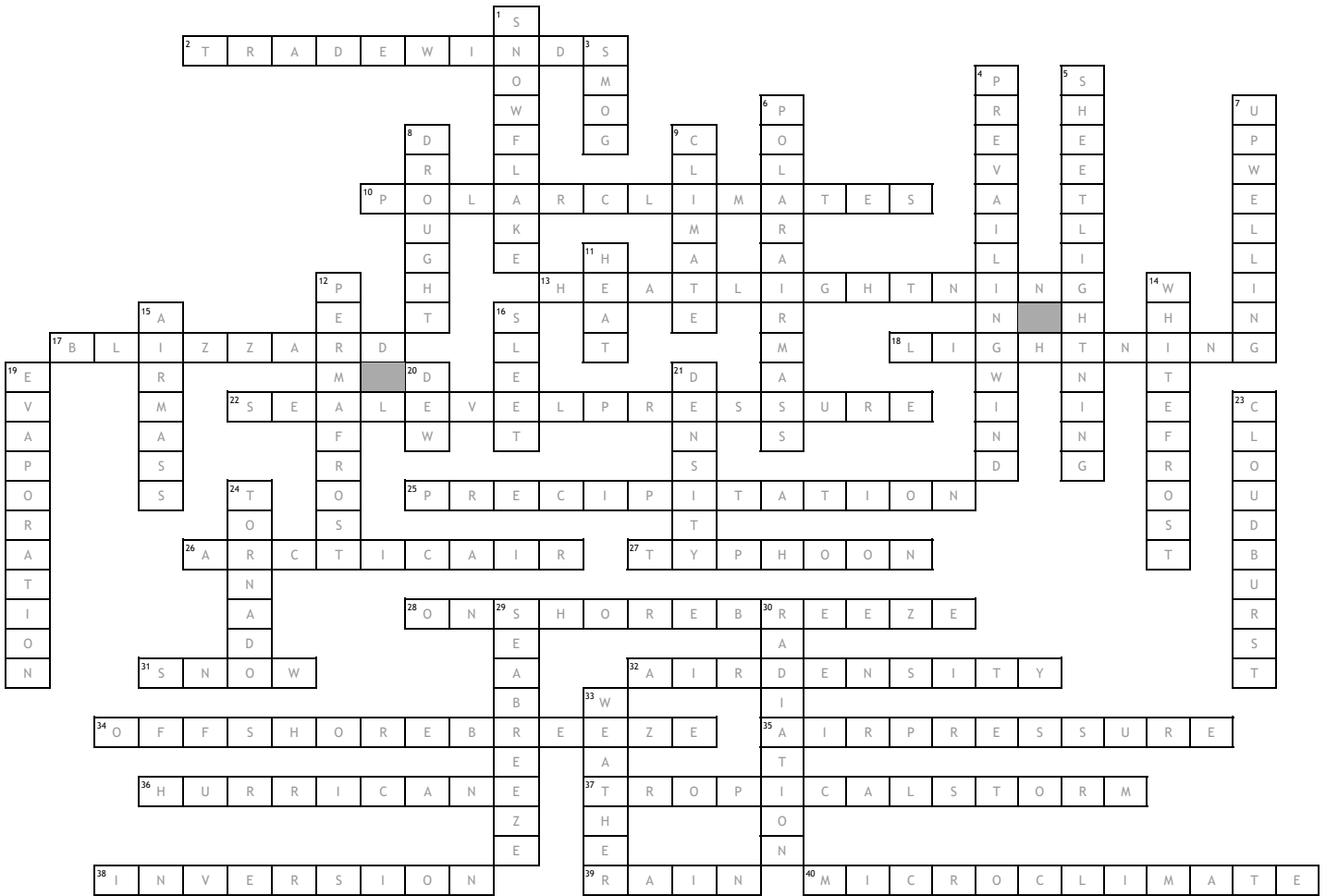


climate/ weather



- Across**
- The winds that occupy most of the tropics and blow from the subtropical highs to the equatorial low.
 - Climates in which the mean temperature of the warmest month is below 10°C; climates that are too cold to support the growth of trees.
 - Distant lightning that illuminates the sky but is too far away for its thunder to be heard
 - A severe weather condition characterized by low temperatures and strong winds (greater than 32 mi/hr) bearing a great amount of snow. When these conditions continue after the falling snow has ended, it is termed a ground blizzard.
 - A visible electrical discharge produced by thunderstorms.
 - The atmospheric pressure at mean sea level.
 - Any form of water particles-liquid or solid-that falls from the atmosphere and reaches the ground.
 - A very cold and dry air mass that forms primarily in winter and the northern interior of North America.
 - A hurricane that forms in the western Pacific Ocean
 - A breeze that blows from the water onto the land. Opposite of an offshore breeze.
 - Solid precipitation in the form of minute ice flakes that occur below 0°C
 - Mass per unit volume of air; about 1.275 km per cubic meter at 0°C and 1000 millibars.
 - A breeze that blows from the land out over the water. Opposite of an onshore breeze.
 - The cumulative force exerted on any surface by the molecules composing air.
 - A severe tropical cyclone having winds in excess of 64 knots (74 mi/hr).
 - Organized thunderstorms with a cyclonic wind circulation between 35 and 64 knots.
 - An increase in air temperature with height
 - Precipitation in the form of liquid water drops that have diameters greater than that of drizzle.
 - The climate structure of the air space near the surface of the earth.
- Down**
- An aggregate of ice crystals that falls from a cloud
 - a mixture of smoke and fog
 - The wind direction most frequently observed during a given period.
 - A fairly bright lightning flash from distant thunderstorms that illuminates a portion of the cloud.
 - A cold air mass that forms in a high-latitude source region.
 - The rising of water (usually cold) toward the surface from the deeper regions of a body of water.
 - A period of abnormally dry weather sufficiently long enough to cause serious effects on agriculture and other activities in the affected area.
 - The accumulation of daily and seasonal weather events over a long period of time. A description of aggregate weather conditions; the sum of all statistical weather information that helps describe a place or region
 - A form of energy transferred between systems by virtue of their temperature differences.
 - A layer of soil beneath the earth's surface that remains frozen throughout the year.
 - Ice crystals that form on surfaces instead of dew when the dew point is below freezing.
 - A large expanse of air having similar temperature and humidity at any given height.
 - A type of precipitation consisting of transparent pellets of ice 5 mm or less in diameter. Same as ice pellets.
 - The process by which a liquid changes into a gas
 - Water that has condensed onto objects near the ground when their temperatures have fallen below the dew point of the surface air
 - The ratio of the mass of a substance to the volume occupied by it.
 - Any sudden and heavy rain shower.
 - An intense, rotating column of air that protrudes from a cumulonimbus cloud in the shape of a funnel or a rope and touches the ground.
 - A coastal local wind that blows from the ocean onto the land. The leading edge of the breeze is termed a sea breeze front.
 - Energy propagated in the form of electromagnetic waves. These waves do not need molecules to propagate them, and in a vacuum they travel at nearly 300,000

km per sec.

33. The state of the atmosphere in terms of such variables as temperature, cloudiness, precipitation, and radiation.